



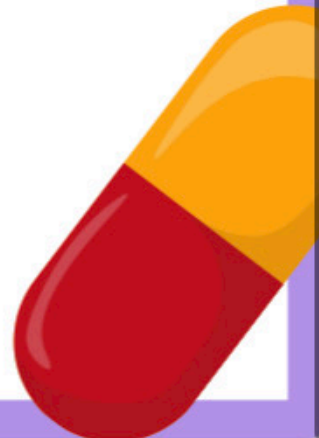
Quiz

1. What is the definition of selective toxicity?
 - a) The ability of an agent to kill host cells without harming microorganisms
 - b) The ability of an agent to injure or kill invading microorganisms without harming host cells
 - c) The ability of an agent to kill both microorganisms and host cells
 - d) The ability of an agent to harm host cells without killing microorganisms

2. What factors need to be considered when selecting an antimicrobial agent?
 - a) The cost of therapy and patient factors
 - b) The cost of therapy and the site of the infection
 - c) The organism's identity and the site of the infection
 - d) The organism's susceptibility to a particular agent and the site of the infection

3. What is the purpose of a Gram stain?
 - a) To determine the presence of microorganisms in sterile body fluids
 - b) To diagnose the infection
 - c) To determine the antibiotic susceptibility
 - d) To identify the morphologic features of microorganisms

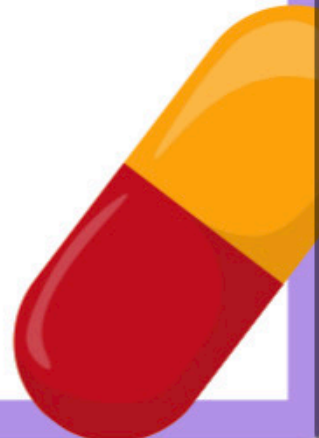
4. What is empiric therapy?
 - a) Immediate treatment for critically ill patients
 - b) Treatment based on the clinical picture and site of infection
 - c) Treatment with broad-spectrum therapy
 - d) Treatment for gram-positive cocci in the spinal fluid





Quiz

5. What is the difference between bacteriostatic and bactericidal?
- a) Bacteriostatic kills bacteria, while bactericidal arrests the growth/replication of microorganisms
 - b) Bacteriostatic arrests the growth/replication of microorganisms, while bactericidal kills bacteria
 - c) Bacteriostatic and bactericidal have the same meaning
 - d) Bacteriostatic kills microorganisms, while bactericidal harms host cells
6. What is the purpose of determining the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC)?
- a) To predict the susceptibility of a microorganism to a drug
 - b) To experimentally determine the susceptibility of a microorganism to a drug
 - c) To determine the efficacy of a drug for clinical infections
 - d) To determine the safety of a drug for host cells
7. Which of the following is true about predicting antimicrobial susceptibility?
- a) It is always predictable and can be determined through MIC and MBC
 - b) It is always unpredictable and cannot be determined through MIC and MBC
 - c) It can be both predictable and unpredictable, depending on the microorganism and drug
 - d) It can only be determined through minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC)
8. What is the key concept behind identifying the infecting organism?
- a) Determining the gram stain and morphologic features of microorganisms
 - b) Identifying the microbial antigens, DNA, RNA, etc.
 - c) Understanding the host immune markers
 - d) Finding the presence of microorganisms in sterile body fluids





Quiz

9. What is the purpose of empirically treating an infection?
- a) To immediately treat critically ill patients
 - b) To select a drug based on the site of infection and clinical picture
 - c) To treat infections caused by gram-positive cocci
 - d) To treat infections caused by *S. pneumoniae*
10. What is the major cause of death before the discovery of antibiotics?
- a) Non-communicable diseases
 - b) Communicable diseases
 - c) Antibiotic resistance
 - d) Susceptibility to infections





Quiz

Answer Key:

1. b) The ability of an agent to injure or kill invading microorganisms without harming host cells
2. c) The organism's identity and the site of the infection
3. a) To determine the presence of microorganisms in sterile body fluids
4. b) Treatment based on the clinical picture and site of infection
5. b) Bacteriostatic arrests the growth/replication of microorganisms, while bactericidal kills bacteria
6. a) To predict the susceptibility of a microorganism to a drug
7. c) It can be both predictable and unpredictable, depending on the microorganism and drug
8. b) Identifying the microbial antigens, DNA, RNA, etc.
9. b) To select a drug based on the site of infection and clinical picture
10. b) Communicable diseases

